

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends.—James Monroe

VOLUME XXIII, NUMBER 36

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUNE 7, 1954

Special Immunity for Congressmen

Constitutional Rule that Shields Our Lawmakers from Court Action Is Discussed

SOME time ago, Senator Lester Hunt of Wyoming made the following statement in an article for the *New York Times Magazine*:

"If I declared falsely at a public meeting that some person I disliked was a communist, I might be sued for slander and exposed to the penalties provided by law. But if I, addressing the Senate as a member, should falsely charge that this person was a communist, or guilty of any crime . . . I could not be made to pay for the destruction of my enemy's character nor suffer any other penalty. This is a protection accorded members of Congress by the Constitution of the United States."

Hunt goes on to argue that this privilege of a congressman is unjust and should be removed. He doesn't think our lawmakers—even within the Senate chamber or the House of Representatives—should be free to make all sorts of untrue accusations against administrative officials or private citizens. On the other hand, there are many people who think it is necessary that our congressmen be privileged to say absolutely anything they please while carrying out their official duties at the Capitol.

The subject is under discussion at this time largely because of controversies centering on Senator Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin. McCarthy's opponents accuse him of "smearing" innocent persons with wild and un-

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GLOGAU
Wm. Fulbright



H & E
Joseph McCarthy



H & E
Margaret Smith



Lester Hunt

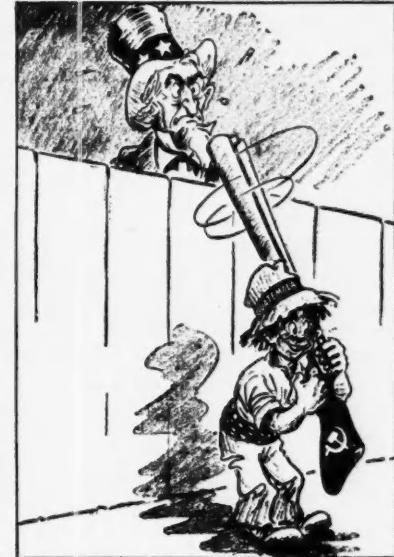
SENATORS McCarthy and Fulbright uphold the present system of Congressional immunity, while Senators Hunt and Smith suggest some change be made



SEIBEL IN RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH
What goes on here?



FITZPATRICK IN ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
And now Latin America



FICKLEN IN DALLAS MORNING NEWS
New gun in the neighborhood

THREE CARTOON VIEWS OF EVENTS WHICH HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN GUATEMALA

Red Threat in Guatemala

Communist Influence Is Strong in Central American Land.
Will It Spread to Other Nations in Western Hemisphere?

ONE day last month, a big parade wound through the streets of a foreign city. Several marchers proudly waved the flag of Soviet Russia. Others held high a huge picture of Ho Chi Minh, communist leader in Indochina.

A float in the parade showed Uncle Sam reaching with bloody claws for a cringing native of the country where the demonstration occurred. Another display presented two citizens whose heads were in stocks with the statement: "This is how the imperialist Yankees want us!"

The parade was not held in Moscow, Peiping, or any other of the cities behind the Iron Curtain. It took place less than 1,000 miles from U. S. soil—in Guatemala City, capital of the Central American republic lying directly south of Mexico.

Today this small country is the center of communist activity in the Americas. At a time when we are deeply involved in curbing the communist threat in Europe and Asia, we are learning that the Reds have established a beachhead almost on our doorstep. Guatemala has become a major headache for the United States.

If anyone had been tempted to regard the demonstration in Guatemala City as an isolated incident of no great significance, an event which occurred about two weeks later removed any lingering doubts. A shipment of 2,000 tons of arms from communist Poland arrived at the Guatemalan port of Puerto Barrios. The receiver was the Guatemalan government.

Our State Department called the shipment of guns from behind the Iron Curtain "a development of gravity." Senator Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin charged that the "communist conspiracy" was intervening directly in the Western Hemisphere.

Congressman Patrick Hillings of California voiced the belief that the arms might be intended to sabotage the Panama Canal, about 725 miles south of Guatemala.

The government of Guatemala replied that the U. S. reaction represented "an unnecessary fuss." It said that the United States had repeatedly refused to sell arms to Guatemala. Thus, leaders of the Central American republic maintained, they had every right to go ahead and buy equipment for their army wherever they could obtain it.

It is difficult to judge how much of a threat these weapons constitute to us. Nonetheless, their shipment—from a communist nation—together with other recent events in Guatemala raises vital questions:

How did this disturbing situation develop only a few hundred miles south of our border? What can we do about it? Is the Red threat likely to spread elsewhere in the Americas? What kind of land is this little country where such alarming events are taking place?

About the same size as Alabama, Guatemala extends across the narrowing neck of Central America. The mountainous interior is dotted with steaming volcanoes. On both Caribbean and Pacific coasts are tropical lowlands. The two southern neighbors of Guatemala are Honduras and El Salvador. To the north lie Mexico and the colony of British Honduras.

Guatemala's population is slightly less than 4 million—about equal to that of Missouri. Well over half are Indians, descendants of the ancient Mayas who fought the Spanish conquerors when they came seeking gold in the 16th century. Many other Guatemalans are of mixed blood. The comparatively small group of whites is mostly of Spanish descent.

As in many Latin American countries, most people are poor, but there is a small group of wealthy landowners. There is no substantial middle class. More than 70 per cent of the people are illiterate. Farming is the main occupation. Coffee and bananas are the two principal money-making crops, while corn and beans are the staple food crops.

Governments have come and gone in Guatemala over the years, often through sudden revolutions. About the end of World War II one of these overthrows took place. A rigid dictatorship was replaced by a government committed to making social reforms.

As is so often the case after a period of repression, the pendulum swung to the other extreme. A new constitution granted the basic freedoms. Universal suffrage and free elections were guaranteed. The government plunged into an enthusiastic program of social and economic change.

It was about this time that a few native communists went to work quietly, laying the groundwork for bigger things. They cooperated with government leaders and worked with patriotic groups. They formed youth organizations, and infiltrated political parties. Members were placed in government offices.

In 1950, Jacobo Arbenz Guzman, a young army officer who had helped overthrow the dictatorship a few years before, was elected president. Under his rule the communists have flourished. Though Arbenz is not believed to be a communist himself, he has consistently gone along with the Reds.

The situation in this Central American land illustrates again how a small group of fanatical, never-resting com-

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HERE COFFEE beans are being dried at a Guatemalan coffee plantation. Other crops grown in Guatemala include bananas, chicle, corn, and some rubber.

Guatemala

(Concluded from page 1)

communists may wield great power, far out of proportion to their numbers. Party registration is said to be only about 2,000. Only four of the legislature's 56 members are open communists, but they control all but five votes in the lawmaking body.

Though few in numbers, the communists are in key spots. A high communist official has been the personal adviser to President Arbenz. Victor Manuel Gutierrez, the man who is generally regarded as Guatemala's top communist, heads his country's 250,000-member Federation of Labor.

The communists have cleverly exploited the issue of land reform. When the old regime was upset about 10 years ago, much of the land was in the hands of a few people or corporations. President Arbenz has been breaking up many of these large estates, and redistributing the land among poor farmers. The communists have been grabbing much of the credit among those receiving land.

Hated for U. S.

Stirring up hatred toward the United States is also a favorite communist tactic. Special targets for the Reds are some of the large U. S. enterprises that operate in Guatemala.

Largest of the big corporations is the United Fruit Company. It has gigantic banana plantations in Guatemala as well as in other Central American lands.

Many years ago the United Fruit Company was granted certain concessions by Guatemala's government. These concessions limited taxes to some degree, permitted the company to take its profits out of the country, and in other ways gave the big corporation preferential treatment that most other businesses did not have.

On the other hand, the United Fruit Company points out that its activities have tremendously benefited Guatemala. It is the largest private employer in the country, giving work to some 14,000 people. Moreover, it pays well over a million dollars a year in taxes. In a recent year, its workers averaged about \$2.50 a day—small pay by U. S. standards, but almost 10 times the stated average income for farm workers in Guatemala. The company

also operates free schools, housing projects, and hospitals for its workers and their families.

Nonetheless, many Guatemalans grumble that it is unfair that the big corporation have the privileges which it enjoys. They complain that the company has been almost a "private kingdom," and that the situation is humiliating to the Guatemalan government.

Egged on by the communists, the government has taken drastic steps against the United Fruit Company in recent years. It has seized almost 80 per cent of the corporation's land holdings on the Pacific coast, and has moved to take over a large part of the Caribbean coastal lands of the company. The compensation it offered—in government bonds—was, according to our State Department, "ridiculously low."

The Guatemalan rulers have created serious trouble for other American-owned companies. Many Americans are convinced that the government of the Central American land is determined to make conditions so bad that the U. S. companies will have to leave without being paid adequately for their property. Meanwhile, they serve as a convenient "whipping dog" for the communists in stirring up resentment against the United States.

So cleverly have the Reds identified themselves with the government's reform program that anyone who speaks out against the communists is promptly called "subversive." Opposition to the government is dealt with by arrest and even exile. Anyone who

is anti-communist in Guatemala is branded "unpatriotic" and "disloyal."

Even so, there is some underground opposition. The figure "32" is frequently painted on walls at night by opponents of the ruling group. It calls attention to the fact that Article 32 of the Constitution forbids the existence of a political party with allegiance to a foreign land. This refers, of course, to Guatemala's communists and their allegiance to the Soviet Union.

The Red threat in Guatemala poses a tough problem for the United States. The problem is made particularly urgent by the recent arms shipment, and by the rumor that other shipments are en route.

As the leader in the world struggle against communism, we cannot ignore what is going on so close to us. On the other hand, we cannot step in by ourselves to handle the matter. Intervention in the internal affairs of our Latin American neighbors is specifically forbidden by many inter-American treaties. Even if such intervention were permissible, it would play into the hands of the communists. They would seize upon such an incident as proof of "U. S. imperialism," and it would be used throughout the world as communist propaganda.

Some Americans have suggested that the United States put an embargo on the purchase of coffee from Guatemala. Coffee is that country's main source of income, and we are Guatemala's biggest customer. If we should stop buying coffee, her economy might collapse and might pull down the government with it.

An Unwise Move?

Other Americans feel, however, that such a step would not be advisable. They say that other countries might consider it as internal interference in Guatemala's affairs. Moreover, there is no assurance that it would achieve the objective we desire—that is, rid Guatemala of communism. In addition, it would further push up the price of coffee for us.

What we may do, though, is to take part in collective action along with the other members of the Organization of American States. This is the group to which the United States and the republics of Latin America belong. Action against Guatemala might be taken, it is believed, under the Rio de Janeiro Treaty of 1947 on the grounds that arms shipments to Guatemala are a threat to national security.

To take action would require a meeting of representatives of the American States. At such a meeting, specific steps could be decided upon. They

might involve economic sanctions against Guatemala, the severing of diplomatic relations, or other measures.

The United States would prefer that a Latin American nation take the initiative in calling such a meeting. Among the countries that might do so are Guatemala's neighbors, Nicaragua and Honduras. There has been bad feeling between these countries and Guatemala for some time.

Some weeks ago an attempt was made on the life of Nicaragua's ruler, a staunch anti-communist. Later a shipment of arms bearing hammer-and-sickle markings was seized by police. Nicaraguans are sure that communists in Guatemala were behind the plot.

One thing which the U. S. is now doing is to strengthen Guatemala's neighbors. Late last month we sent arms to both Honduras and Nicaragua. We have a defense pact with each. We want these and other friendly Latin American nations to be able to defend themselves against any possible attack.

To what extent the communists in Guatemala are stirring up trouble in other American lands is hard to say. Like their colleagues elsewhere, the Guatemalan communists work secretly. The recent strikes on Honduras' banana plantations are thought to have been master-minded from Guatemala. El Salvador has charged that Guatemalan communists tried to overthrow the government.

Next to Guatemala, British Guiana appears to be the area south of us most troubled by communist activity. The latter is not a Latin American republic, but is a British colony on the South American coast. Following strikes in the sugar industry, the British had to step in to restore order.

Whether there is any tie between the communists in British Guiana and Guatemala's Reds cannot be ascertained. It is noteworthy, though, that Gutierrez, the Guatemalan communist leader, in a speech last month called the members of British Guiana's troublemaking party "victims of brutal repression of British imperialism."

Many observers think that communist leaders behind the Iron Curtain are encouraging disorders in Latin America as part of their plan of world conquest. They may be trying to distract our attention from Europe and Asia, so they can better carry out their programs in those parts of the world. Our leaders must keep this possibility in mind as they try to figure out how they can best curb the spread of communism in the Western Hemisphere.



GUATEMALA, one of the small lands of Central America, is about the same size as Alabama



MAP FOR THE AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

Red China—Communist Giant in Asia

Partner of Russia is Spearheading Drive to Spread Communism in Far East

CHINA is spearheading the drive to spread communism over Asia. After working closely with Russia in an attempt to conquer all of Korea, she is now throwing her strength into the campaign to conquer Indochina. As a result, we must give China as much attention as we do Russia when we look at the problem of communist aggression. Let's take a look at the big, Asiatic ally of the Soviet Union.

GOVERNMENT. There are two governments in China. One, in control of the mainland, is the communist government headed by Chou En-lai, the premier, and Mao Tse-tung, leader of the Communist Party.

On the island of Formosa is China's other government. This is the headquarters of Chiang Kai-shek and his Nationalists, who were driven off the Chinese mainland by the Reds. Though Chiang no longer has control over China, many people consider him the legal leader of the country.

THE LAND. China, the second largest country in the world, has an area of more than 3,800,000 square miles. It covers nearly as much territory as the United States and Mexico combined.

China is a mountainous country, except for the rolling plains of the northeast and the great river valleys. Southern China has a climate like that of southeastern United States, with mild winters and warm, rainy summers. Northern China is somewhat like Iowa or Nebraska—cold in winter and hot in summer.

There are two great rivers in China. The Yellow River in the north is 2,700 miles long, but is too shallow for navigation. The Yangtze, in south central China, is 3,100 miles long and the country's chief water route.

RESOURCES. China is rich in some resources, but poor in others. She is one of the leading producers of tin, antimony, and tungsten and she has large coal deposits. Other minerals include oil, iron, zinc, silver, gold, copper, and manganese. It is reported, too, that there are deposits of uranium.

China's forests disappeared long ago. Most of the country is treeless now. Only a few forested areas remain in eastern Manchuria and in some of the more remote mountains. Fish are abundant in China's rivers and coastal waters. The country has only begun to put her rivers to work.

THE PEOPLE. China has 500 million inhabitants—about one fifth of all the people on earth. Most of them are crowded into one third of the country—in the fertile river valleys and along the seacoast—for elsewhere the soil is unproductive. This makes China one of the most overcrowded lands on earth.

Today the Chinese live and work in constant fear of the police. The communists are trying to destroy the love of family in China, and they teach the young people to spy on their parents and relatives. Loyalty to the communist party, rather than love of one's family, is the rule in China today.

China is badly in need of scientists, teachers, and doctors. The government is trying to train young men to be physicians in six-month courses. The nation is also short on hospitals and nurses. While there are more

items for sale in the stores than there have been for some time, the goods are poor in quality. Most Chinese can't afford to buy the merchandise anyway.

Books, newspapers, and radio broadcasts spread hate for foreigners—particularly Americans. There is little time for entertainment. The communists preach, "Work! Work! Work!" Farmers stay long hours in their fields, and factory workers must spend long hours at their machines. Most social gatherings are just communist party rallies.

an industrial nation. Mao's government is concentrating on building up Manchuria as China's industrial center. New steel, aluminum, and power plants are going up in this area.

TRANSPORTATION. China has many of the resources needed for industries, but she is held back by lack of transportation. The communists have restored about 6,200 miles of lines damaged in the war and have built about 930 miles of new railways. When extended, they may tie in with railways in Russia.

farmers and parceled it out among the poor farmers. The change apparently did not increase food production. Last winter food was rationed in many parts of China.

Recently, the government announced a new farm policy. The communists plan to put the small plots together and build big collective farms. Whether this will boost food production is not known, but it is sure to provoke a bitter struggle. The Chinese farmer is devoted to his land—even if it's only an acre.



MAP FOR THE AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

While the communists have built new factories and railroads, they have not been able to provide a better living for their big population. Poverty, disease, and short lives are still the lot of China's millions.

EDUCATION. Through China's long history, education has been greatly respected, but China has a serious shortage of both teachers and classrooms. Less than a third of the Chinese can read and write.

There are a number of reasons for the lack of an educated population. First, the average Chinese father hasn't the money to send his children to school, nor can he spare them from work in the fields. The Chinese language has been a barrier to education, too. Eight major dialects are spoken, each amounting to a separate language.

However, the communists are making a special effort to secure the backing of young people. Many Chinese youngsters now have a chance to go to school for at least four or five years, and promising youths are sent to Soviet Russia for further study. As a result, large numbers of Chinese youths are enthusiastic communists.

INDUSTRY. Industrially, China is in its infancy. Eastern Manchuria and Shanghai are the two main industrial centers with textile mills, machine-tool shops, match factories, chemical plants, and flour mills.

The communists are now working hard to build new factories. One big aim of the Red rulers is to make China

Still, there are only 18,000 miles of railroads in China, compared with 223,000 miles in our country. China has only 100,000 miles of roads (compared with 3 million miles in the U.S.) and few of these are all-weather highways.

Men are beasts of burden throughout China. They trundle wheelbarrows of goods over narrow trails and carry heavy baskets on the ends of poles which they balance on their shoulders. Both men and women carry heavy freight on their backs.

AGRICULTURE. Although only 13 per cent of China's entire area is fit for growing crops, at least four fifths of the people earn their living by farming. The good land is cultivated intensely. Lower mountain slopes are terraced to make small fields. Sometimes rafts on rivers are covered with dirt and crops planted on them. In spite of all the farmers can do, droughts, floods, and locusts often ruin crops and cause terrible famines. Every year there is a famine somewhere in China.

The average Chinese farm is small. Most of the work is done with spades and hoes. The most important crops are wheat, millet, and maize in the north and rice in the south. Sugar cane, indigo, tea, cotton, soybeans, fibers, tobacco, and spices are also raised.

Years ago most of China's farms were owned by rich landlords. The communists set out to change this. The Reds took land away from the big

TRADE. China's trade with the western world has dropped off sharply since the communists gained control of the country. In former years, China carried on a brisk trade with the United States, Britain, and other western powers.

Today China has trade agreements with Russia and the communist lands of eastern Europe. These countries are not able to send China as much manufactured goods as she used to get from the west, but China furnishes them raw materials which they need—tea, silk, hides and furs, peanuts, oil, seeds, tin, antimony, and tungsten.

DEFENSE. China's greatest military resource is manpower. Her population yields millions of young men able to bear arms. The present estimate is that there are between five and six million men in the Chinese army.

During and after World War II China received military equipment from the U.S. Now she is getting similar help from Russia. Without this assistance, China could not long wage a modern war, for she lacks sufficient industries to turn out arms.

FOREIGN RELATIONS. Russia helped the communists get control of China and is now helping them to stay in power. Russia has sent many experts to advise the Chinese communists.

Some western nations, including Great Britain, have diplomatic connections with the communist regime, but the United States continues to deal with Chiang Kai-shek.

The Story of the Week

Money Bills

Uncle Sam's new fiscal, or bookkeeping year, begins July 1. On that date, old laws providing many government agencies with the funds they need to carry on their work expire. That's why Congress is now racing against time to pass as many money bills as possible before that deadline.

Some of these legislative acts, particularly when they are pushed through the congressional mill in a hurry, occasionally contain provisions other than those providing for government funds. *Riders* may be attached to these money bills. (A rider is a measure tacked onto another bill in the hopes that it will ride through Congress.)

If the President wants to OK the chief features of a bill, but he objects to a rider attached to it, he has only two choices open to him. He can approve the bill as it stands, or he can veto the entire measure. He cannot, under existing rules, say "no" to a part of any proposal without turning down the entire bill.

Now Congress is once again studying proposals to give the President special powers to strike out any part of a bill sent to the White House for signature. A Senate committee recently approved such a measure. The power to veto sections of a bill, without killing the entire measure, is known as *item veto*. A number of state governors now have such powers. Like other Presidential vetoes, of course, Congress could override the item veto by a two-thirds vote in each chamber.

Meanwhile, Congress has thus far voted funds for the Treasury and the Post Office Departments, and for a number of other government offices. However, the lawmakers must still take final action on major money bills, including administration requests for a total of about 45 billion dollars for national defense and foreign aid.

Guatemala's President

An American newsman who visited Guatemala's President Jacobo Arbenz Guzman some time ago had this to say: "President Arbenz, as we know, was put into office with communist support. However, it is difficult to determine whether Arbenz uses the communists for his ends, or the Reds use him to gain complete control over the Central American country."

Guatemala officials deny their coun-



JACOBO Arbenz Guzman is the President of Guatemala (see story)



PAKISTAN, WHERE this young man is learning how to weld, is one of the countries which has received technical aid from the U. S., UN, and private groups

try is communist-dominated. Nevertheless, there is a great deal of evidence to show that the Reds are becoming more and more powerful in the Latin American land (see page 1 story).

President Arbenz, who was elected Guatemala's chief in 1950, is now 40 years old. He studied for an army career and became an officer. For a time he worked as an instructor in his country's military academy. In 1944, he and some other young military officers forced the then leader of the country, General Jorge Casteñada, out of office. Later, Arbenz held important positions in a new government set up by the army.

In 1950, Arbenz campaigned for the presidency. He gained the support of communist-dominated groups. He also had the backing of the anti-Red army. Arbenz won the election in the fall of 1950, and he began his six-year term of office the following spring.

Arctic Radio Queen

Moscow beams special English-language radio programs to the more than 4,000 American GI's who are on duty in Uncle Sam's Arctic outposts. The Reds try to break down the morale of men stationed in the frozen north by constantly reminding the servicemen of their discomforts in the Arctic.

The star of the Soviet radio programs is a woman disc jockey called "Moscow Molly" by the GI's. She plays recordings of American music over the air to get the servicemen's attention for her propaganda broadcasts.

In the past, Arctic GI's have listened to Moscow Molly only because they wanted to hear their favorite tunes. They didn't pay attention to her propaganda talks. Now, the servicemen can hear familiar musical pieces without having to listen to Moscow Molly. A new program is being offered by the "Radio Queen of the Arctic," as she is called by her admirers. She is Lieutenant Christine Stevens, a U.S. Air Force nurse stationed in Greenland.

Lieutenant Stevens broadcasts American jazz and other popular musical favorites to the GI's over station KOLD, the Air Force radio transmitter in Thule, Greenland. Her

problems; and the continued advance of the Viet Minh (communist rebels) against French-supported forces in Indochina.

United States-British differences arose over the question of how to keep communism from winning all of Southeast Asia. The views held by the two sides on this issue have been as follows:

The American view: The Reds in Geneva don't appear to want a peaceful settlement of Asian problems—they apparently want to talk and talk while the Viet Minh marches on to new conquests in Indochina. Hence, all free nations with interests in Southeast Asia should form a military alliance immediately for the purpose of halting further communist expansion in that part of the globe.

The British view: A Southeast Asian defense system cannot be effective unless and until we can get most countries of that area to support us. This may take time. Also, we ought to wait for the final outcome of the Geneva talks before making new moves in Southeast Asia.

Last week, there were indications that the U.S. and Britain were patching up their differences and coming to an agreement on how to tackle the Southeast Asian problems. The details of these plans are not known at our press time.

Politics in Paraguay

Paraguay, a little South American land wedged between Argentina, Brazil, and Bolivia, is getting ready for a new election. A contest for the land's presidency is scheduled to take place next month.

There is little doubt of the outcome, because only one political group—the Colorado Party—is legally permitted to take part in Paraguay's elections. The candidate for this party is expected to be General Alfredo Stroesner.

General Stroesner and other officials led a brief revolt against the government of the former chief executive, Federico Chaves, last month. With the help of the army and police force, they easily overthrew Chaves, who was chosen president in 1949. The forthcoming election, observers believe, is an effort on the part of the revolutionaries to legalize their seizure of the government.

Paraguay, which is one of the most underdeveloped lands of South

American-British Rift?

For many years now, the United States and Britain have stood side by side as staunch allies. Of course, the two countries haven't always agreed on world policies. Nevertheless, they have always been united in their aims to strengthen the free world alliance against the threat of communist aggression.

Recently, some long-developing frictions between the U.S. and Britain came to the surface. Conflicts between the two nations were brought to a head by two related events: The lengthy and seemingly futile allied talks with Russia and her communist supporters in Geneva, Switzerland, on Asian prob-



AIR FORCE nurse Christine Stevens is tough competition for Moscow Molly in air waves battle (see story)



NATIONAL SPELLING Bee contestant Janet Anderson and reporter Ella Matheny visit the FBI headquarters in Washington, D. C. An agent shows them a model of a city with which the FBI tests plans for catching criminals.

America, is about as large as California in area. Many of its 1½ million people are extremely poor, and large numbers of them cannot read or write. For a livelihood, they raise cattle, or grow cotton or fruits.

Paraguay has few minerals. Its chief natural wealth lies in its forests, which abound in valuable hardwoods. Though it has no seacoast, the little land does have two excellent rivers—the Paraguay and the Parana—which form water highways for trade and travel.

Supreme Court Decisions

As we reported last week, the United States Supreme Court has forbidden our public school systems to use separate buildings or classrooms for whites and Negroes, or to make other distinctions based on race or color. Hence, this ruling outlawed school segregation—the requirement of separate schools for whites and Negroes.

After the Supreme Court made its decision on school segregation, additional cases dealing with racial matters came before the tribunal. The court, in effect, applied its non-segregation doctrine in schools to these controversies.

In some cases before the court, Negroes were refused admission to state universities. In another, a Negro was not permitted to enter a public park which had been reserved for whites. A third case involved the request of a Negro to be permitted to live in a low-cost housing project. In these and similar cases, the Supreme Court decided that the Negroes must not be discriminated against because of racial or color differences.

Around the Globe

A Constitutional amendment to lower the voting age to 18, proposed by President Eisenhower, appears to be dead for this session of Congress. A short time ago, the measure was not approved when it was brought up for

a vote in the Senate. The tally of votes was 27 Republicans and 7 Democrats for, and 24 Democrats against the amendment. (Changes in the Constitution must be approved by a two-thirds majority vote in each house of Congress, and then ratified by three-fourths of the States.)

South Korea has declared that it will agree to nation-wide free elections in the entire country, including North Korea, if such a plan can be worked out with the Reds. In addition, the government of President Syngman Rhee has indicated its willingness to let the new legislature, after one is elected, decide whether or not a new chief executive should be chosen. There is no indication, as of this writing, that the communists will accept the South Korean proposals.

The Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act is scheduled to expire next Saturday, June 12. Under this law, the President has authority to cut tariffs, or taxes, on certain imports if other countries do likewise.

Earlier this year, President Eisenhower asked Congress to extend this law, with certain changes, for three years. Because time is now running out, the Chief Executive recently called for a one-year extension of the act as it stands. As of this writing, Congress has not yet acted on the President's suggestion.

Communism in at least one Southeast Asian country, Indonesia, appears to be losing ground. Reports from the island nation indicate there is a serious split within Indonesia's Red groups, and that the movement is losing members.

The "Angel of Dien Bien Phu" is back with her own forces once more. She is Lieutenant Genevieve de Galard-Terreube, a French army nurse. She was captured by the Reds while serving in the Indochinese fortress of Dien Bien Phu, which fell to communist rebels last month. Later, the Reds released her and some wounded French soldiers who were also captured when the fortress fell.

Cathy accused Hensel of using his position in the Navy Department during World War II to further his private interests.

Mr. Hensel called this charge a "malicious lie" and challenged McCarthy to waive his senatorial immunity (which protects lawmakers from being sued) and repeat the charges without such protection. Hensel also requested that a complete public investigation be made of both his and McCarthy's private and financial affairs.

The charges against Carr involved Army claims that Carr falsely accused the Army of using Private Schine as a "hostage" in an effort to put a halt to the committee's investigation of the service. In addition, the Army said that Carr was one of those who improperly tried to win special privileges for Schine.

The decision to dismiss the charges against Hensel and Carr was voted along party lines. The three Democrats on the Senate committee voted against and the four Republican members voted for the dismissal action.

In support of their position, the Democrats argued as follows: Serious charges were made against Hensel. Unless the issue is decided one way or another, there will be a cloud of doubt regarding Hensel's guilt or innocence. This doubt cannot be removed until all the facts are brought out. As to Carr, he should have been questioned on his charges against the Army, just as witnesses for the other side were cross-examined about their accusations against the McCarthy group.

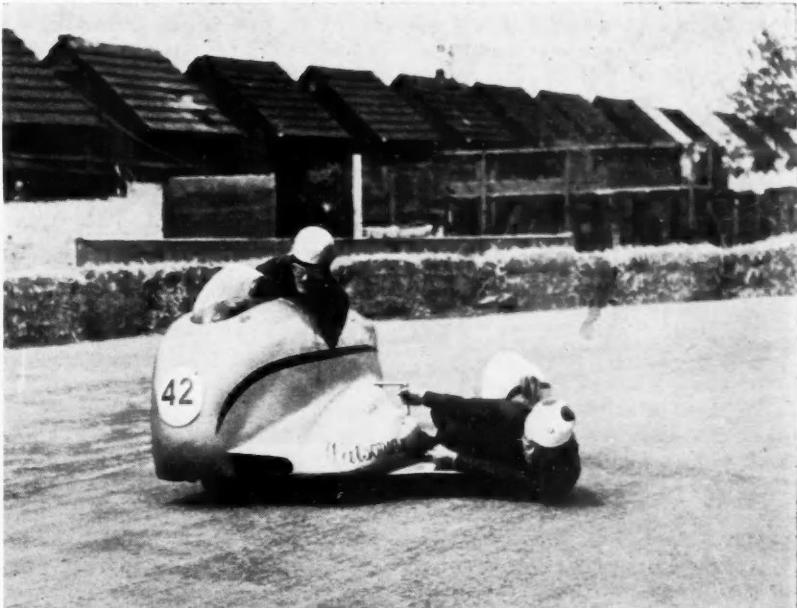
The Republicans contended: There was no proof of the accusations against Hensel, nor did the Army prove its case against Carr. Hence, it would have been a mistake for the committee to take up more of its time on these issues. Besides, Hensel's lawyer, Frederick Bryan, agreed to have the case involving his client dropped by the committee. Mr. Bryan pointed out that, even though McCarthy did not withdraw his charges against Hensel, the Assistant Defense Secretary can be considered innocent of the accusations against him, since it is part of our fundamental law that a man is innocent until proven guilty of misconduct.

End in Sight?

The Army-McCarthy-Cohn hearings have been making headline news almost daily since they began April 22. Last week, it appeared that the probe might come to an early end.

At any rate, there were fewer witnesses to be heard, because the Senate committee conducting the investigation had decided to dismiss charges against Assistant Defense Secretary H. Struve Hensel and Senator McCarthy's staff director, Francis Carr.

At the start of the hearings, the Wisconsin senator led off with an attack on Hensel, accusing him of "masterminding" the Army charges that McCarthy and his staff members used threats against the Army in an effort to win special treatment for Private G. David Schine, a former investigator for the Senate group. Hensel took this action, McCarthy charged, in an effort to keep the Senate group from investigating some of the Assistant Defense Secretary's past activities. Mc-



SIDECAR PASSENGERS really pay for their rides in motorcycle races in Germany. Here one rider almost scrapes the ground as he throws his weight low to balance the speeding cycle on a curve.

Congressmen

(Concluded from page 1)

founded charges from the safety of the Senate floor. His friends claim that this accusation itself is a false smear against McCarthy.

The idea that members of a legislative body should have special immunity from prosecution is far older than the United States. It originated in England many centuries ago, as Parliament sought to develop its powers against those of the King.

Nearly a hundred years before the voyages of Columbus, a member of the English Parliament was arrested and condemned as a traitor for accus-

arrested or summoned into court except for serious crimes. Also, they cannot be sued or prosecuted "for any speech or debate in either house."

Lawmakers have thus been given the right to speak out as strongly as they please against any administrative official, judge, or private citizen. Nobody can sue a congressman for slander as a result of statements or accusations which he might utter in Congress.

The "free speech" privilege covers far more ground than the bare words of the Constitution might be taken to indicate. The congressman need not actually speak his words on the House or Senate floor in order to have them protected from any challenge in court. Anything he says in the House or Sen-

cated from the Senate floor of being loyal mainly to Britain and Russia, and of having no allegiance left over for America.

Within recent years, the House of Representatives heard an attack against the loyalty of a world-famous scientist—a man who had become an American citizen after fleeing from Nazi Germany prior to World War II.

Friends of these accused individuals insist that the charges were false and vicious. There might have been ample grounds for slander suits, it is asserted, if the congressmen had not been speaking under special privilege and protection.

It is interesting to note that a Senate rule, adopted more than half a century ago, restrains senators from

or greatly limited argue as follows:

"We all know that a person's reputation can be seriously damaged, and that he can suffer tremendous losses—financial and otherwise—as a result of false and malicious attacks upon his character, his honesty, or his loyalty. For one thing, he can lose his job because of such accusations.

"If a private citizen circulates false and damaging information about anyone, he can be sued and perhaps made to pay heavy damages. But a congressman can hurl all sorts of false and malicious charges, from the safety of the House or Senate floor, and his victim can do absolutely nothing about it. This is unjust and unnecessary.

"A restriction on our lawmakers' right to make slanderous charges would not hamper them in the performance of their proper duties. It wouldn't destroy their freedom of speech. Newspapers and magazines in most cases are not immune from libel suits—they can be sued and held responsible for what they print—but this fact isn't regarded as a dangerous limitation upon freedom of the press.

"Congress would do its work better if its members, like all other persons, were legally curbed from making false accusations. Limitations along this line wouldn't affect the large numbers of hard-working lawmakers who are conscientious about what they say. Such men already observe the rules of decency, and are careful not to make untrue statements. So only the reckless and irresponsible would be hampered by restrictions upon Congress' present 'free speech' privilege."

A Reply

People who oppose any change in the present rule reply as follows:

"The Constitutional provision which protects our lawmakers from being sued as a result of the statements they might make while performing their official duties has its foundations in long centuries of practical legislative experience. If a congressman is to do his work well, he must be able to go about his business without being frequently dragged into court.

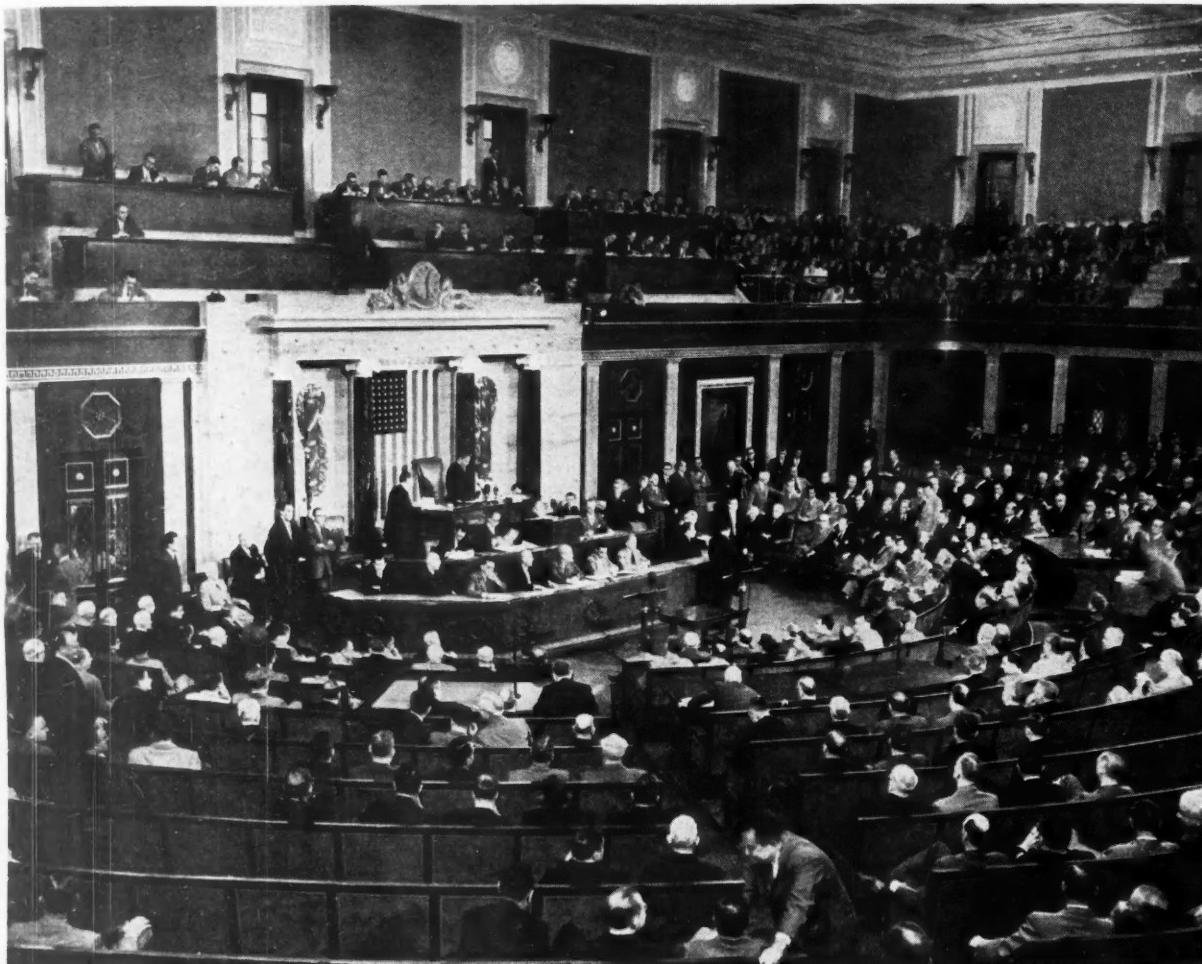
"If it were possible to do so, powerful economic groups would try to hamper the congressmen who oppose them—by keeping those congressmen tied up in lawsuits. Even if the case against the legislator rested on the flimsiest of grounds, he would have to take the time and trouble to answer his accusers in court.

"The framers of our Constitution wisely provided safeguards against this, including the one which protects a congressman from being sued for anything he may say in the Senate or in the House.

"In order to arrive at wise decisions, our lawmakers must be completely free to speak their minds to one another. They must even be allowed, for this purpose, to voice suspicions which they cannot prove.

"It is true that congressmen sometimes misuse the 'free speech' privilege, but this is no reason to abolish that privilege. Senator J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas says: 'Curtailment of a necessary power is an excessively costly way to curb its abuse.' The proper solution to the whole problem is for our voters to elect responsible lawmakers who will not abuse the 'free speech' privilege which they are granted."

So run the arguments in the dispute over "congressional immunity."



MEMBERS OF the Senate and House of Representatives cannot be made to answer in court for charges they may make during debates on the floor of Congress. That is one of the important features of Congressional immunity.

ing the royal household of extravagance. Fellow legislators sought and obtained his release, on grounds that members of Parliament should have a right to speak their minds freely, and even criticize the King.

The legislators managed to uphold this right against numerous monarchs, and in 1689 it was written into the famous declaration which the British know as their Bill of Rights. "The freedom of speech and debates in Parliament," this document stated, "ought not to be . . . questioned in any court or place out of Parliament."

The same principle was expressed in numerous state constitutions at the dawn of American independence. When the states came together and drew up the Articles of Confederation, it was put into that document also. The idea became so firmly established that in 1787 it was written into our federal Constitution without debate.

The Constitution clearly sets forth certain special privileges which the founding fathers thought our congressmen would need. During a session of Congress, or while members are traveling to and from a session, senators and representatives cannot be

ate cloakroom, or in a committee session, is likewise privileged. So are any written statements which he obtains permission to insert in Congress' official journal of its proceedings, the *Congressional Record*.

If a congressman—under the protection of these privileges—makes false accusations against someone, and if a newspaper quotes him on those accusations, the newspaper normally cannot be sued. It is protected by the congressman's immunity.

Danger that the congressional "free speech" privilege could be seriously abused has long been recognized. Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, among others, wrote of this danger; but they agreed that lawmakers needed some degree of special protection and immunity.

Under the immunity privilege, congressmen have often made extremely serious charges against other people in public life. A few years ago, two senators bitterly attacked one of America's most famous generals, a man who has also served in Cabinet posts. He was described as "eager to play the role of a front man for traitors." Also, a Secretary of State was ac-

making personal attacks upon *one another*. Specifically, they cannot accuse one another of "any conduct or motive unworthy [of] a senator." Under this rule, one lawmaker was reprimanded not long ago for accusing another of being more concerned with politics than with the best interests of the United States.

Many people feel that the Senate and the House of Representatives should now put curbs on their members' freedom to attack *outsiders*. Senator Lester Hunt of Wyoming once proposed a constitutional amendment that would have abolished the lawmakers' special immunity, and would have made them subject to slander suits on equal terms with everyone else. Later he suggested another plan—that people be allowed to sue the United States government for damages suffered as a result of false accusations made by congressmen.

Other lawmakers who feel that the immunity privilege should in one way or another be restricted include Senators Estes Kefauver of Tennessee and Margaret Chase Smith of Maine.

People who agree that "congressional immunity" should be abolished

Mental Trash

By Walter E. Myer

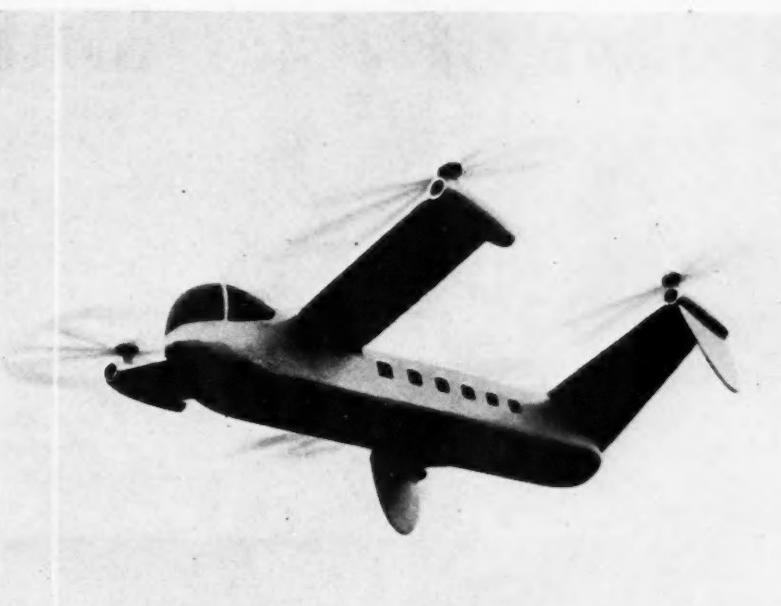
THE suggestion has been made that everyone should go over all of his belongings now and then and destroy everything which is neither useful nor beautiful. If we should do that we would find plenty to destroy, for, even in the tidiest home, articles of little worth or beauty have a way of accumulating. Closets and attics and out-of-the-way corners get cluttered with trash, which tends to collect, in part merely through our negligence, and in part because of our disinclination to disturb that which has become, in a way, mellowed with age. So we do need to renovate the premises now and then. We do need to resort at times to an old-fashioned house cleaning.

The necessity for renovation is even more marked when we are dealing with the house of the mind. We all live in mental houses that are more or less cluttered. Ideas which once seemed beautiful but which are now outgrown linger on. The petulance of childhood which in the man or woman seems as out of place and indefensible as the garments of infancy, does show up too often, advertising the fact that the adult is clinging to one of the possessions of childhood. And prejudices which never did have any use have grown ugly and disagreeable and yet there they lie, in the corners of our minds, hampering our movements, and keeping us from efficiency in our thinking—keeping us from enjoying life to the fullest.

It would not do for us to become too introspective, turning our thoughts always upon our own minds. That would make us morbid and unnatural. But it would be a good thing if each one were to engage fairly often in a bit of mental house cleaning. A good many habits, ideas, ways of thinking, might well be brushed away.

Peculiarly out of place in a well-ordered mind are the political prejudices which so many people carry around with them. When one is young he acquires an emotional attachment to a certain party name, an antipathy to another. Reason, argument, fact do not enter into the selection. Yet the choice is made, and unless one is unusually critical of his likes and dislikes, this childhood choice may determine his position on problems which closely affect him throughout his life. So it is with a great many other topics.

But probably the rubbish which most needs to be cleaned out of the ordinary mind is more personal in nature. There are little inefficient habits of study and of work which should be swept aside. There are irritating mannerisms which should be corrected. There are disagreeable traits of personality which interfere with one's social relations. Our mental houses need frequent airings and occasional overhaulings in order that our work and play and association may be carried on in a wholesome atmosphere; that our lives may be spent in an environment conducive to happiness and success; that we may contribute our best to the world about us.



SCIENCE SERVICE
AIRCRAFT designers are now experimenting with a helicopter which has four engines. This is an artist's model of the machine (see story below).

Science in the News

PICTURED above is a four-engine helicopter which is designed to carry 70 passengers. The craft is still in the planning stage but a smaller model along the same lines was recently tested in Long Island, New York.

Experts developed the idea of having four engines instead of the usual one or two in order to increase the plane's stability and cut down on vibration. These are the two big problems connected with helicopters. The small highspeed propellers are located at each of the four corners of the plane.

Each of the four propellers has its own engine for greater safety in flight as well as takeoffs and landings. The plane can continue on its course even if one engine fails. The new helicopter will be able to carry larger cargoes and more passengers than the helicopters in use today.

★

Objects which are too tiny to be seen by the usual type of microscope now can be seen with the aid of an X-ray microscope developed by a physicist at Pomona College in California. The microscope is also being used to study the effect of X-ray beams on living cells as in the treatment of some diseases.

Viruses and other millionth-of-an-inch objects are now being studied with the new microscope, which uses a beam of soft X-rays to do its work. These weak rays fan out after hitting the virus under study and strike a photographic film, forming a greatly enlarged picture of the object. On the film are photographs of the virus and other minute objects enlarged enough to be studied by scientists.

★

The remains of a Roman trading settlement were found recently by workers excavating for an Army housing project in Germany. Scientists say the settlement dates from the first and second centuries. The scientists have also unearthed a 450-foot stretch of road along which they say military supplies were hauled.

The ruins of 33 houses were found,

too. Some of them had basements and wooden ceilings. Room walls were decorated with paintings, and some of the pottery found was also decorated.

★

Camera fans will be glad to hear that scientists at the National Bureau of Standards have developed a device for making good pictures out of bad ones. However, the gadget has so many other uses that scientists at the Bureau say it may not be available to the public for some time. It can be used for identification of bomb targets, catching criminals, and diagnosis of disease, as well as clearing up hazy pictures.

Through a process of scanning a negative with an electronic tube, a photo that is dim and fuzzy sharpens up. This new image is passed on through an electric circuit to another tube where the photo shows up like a picture on a television set. Finally a new photo is made of the image as it appears on the face of this viewing tube.

Scientists at the Bureau estimated that the experimental set they built had about \$1,000 worth of equipment in it. They say it might be built commercially for from half to a third of that amount.



A PLASTIC valve keeps this man ticking. Calvin Allen is shown holding a plastic valve like the one doctors put in him to ease his heart. The valve ticks as his heart beats. It can be heard at a distance of five feet.

Study Guide

Lawmakers' Immunity

1. Describe the origin of our congressional immunity rule.
2. Why was there no extensive debate on the subject when this rule was written into the U. S. Constitution?
3. Briefly describe the special privileges and immunities granted to our lawmakers under the Constitution.
4. Tell about some of the statements which senators and representatives can make, under the protection of such immunities.
5. List two alternative suggestions made by Senator Hunt of Wyoming, with respect to congressional immunity.
6. Give some arguments put forth by those who think the present rules should be changed.
7. What are some arguments used by those who defend the current rules?

Discussion

Do you favor a change in the present situation with respect to "free speech" in the Senate and House? If so, what kind? Explain thoroughly.

Guatemala

1. What event in Guatemala last month was called by our State Department "a development of gravity"?
2. Briefly give the basic facts about Guatemala's geography and population.
3. How do a relatively small number of communists exert so much power in Guatemala?
4. In what ways has the Guatemalan government stirred up resentment against the United States?
5. What evidence exists of opposition to the communists in Guatemala?
6. In what ways might the U. S. act to curb communism in Guatemala?
7. What other countries south of us have been troubled by communist activity?
8. Why is it believed that communist activity in Latin America is being encouraged by Red leaders in Europe and Asia?

Discussion

1. Would you favor placing an embargo on the purchase of coffee from Guatemala at this time? Why, or why not?
2. How do you think communism can best be kept from spreading throughout Latin America? Explain.

Miscellaneous

1. What is a *rider*? What is the purpose of suggestions to give the President *item veto* powers?
2. Why is Jacobo Arbenz Guzman in the news?
3. What are some of the differences between Uncle Sam and Britain over Southeast Asian policies?
4. Describe new decisions handed down by the Supreme Court on racial matters.
5. In what way did members of the Senate committee, conducting the Army-McCarthy-Cohn hearings, differ over the dismissal of charges against Hensel and Carr?

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- "Communism in Guatemala: A Case History," by Flora Lewis, *The New York Times Magazine*, February 21, 1954.
"The Guatemalan Revolution and Communism," by Robert J. Alexander, *Foreign Policy Bulletin*, April 1, 1954.
"Report on the World Today: Guatemala," *The Atlantic Monthly*, April 1954.

Pronunciations

- Alfredo Stroesner—äl-frä'dō strüs'nér
Chiang Kai-shek—jyäng ki-shék
Federico Chaves—fä'dä-ré'kō chä'ves
Genevieve de Galard-Terreube—jén'é-vé'buh duh gä-lär'dü té-rä-wub
Guatemala—gwä'té-mälä
Gutierrez—goo-tyér'rrez
Jacob Arbenz Guzman—hä-kö'bó är'bénz göös-män'
Jorge Casteñada—hōr'hā kā'stē-nyā'dā
Puerto Barrios—pwér'tō vär'ryōs
Syngman Rhee—sōng-män ré
Viet Minh—vē'-é't̄ min
Yangtze—yāng-tsē

Weekly Digest of Fact and Opinion

(The views expressed on this page are not necessarily endorsed by THE AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

"Why Canadians Are Peeved at the U. S." by Bruce Hutchison, Collier's.

The boundary between the United States and Canada is 3,986.8 miles long, is undefended by a single fort, warship, or gun—but every mile is shadowed by a mountain range of friendly myth and genial misunderstanding. Strong as it is, Canadian-American friendship is in urgent need of repair.

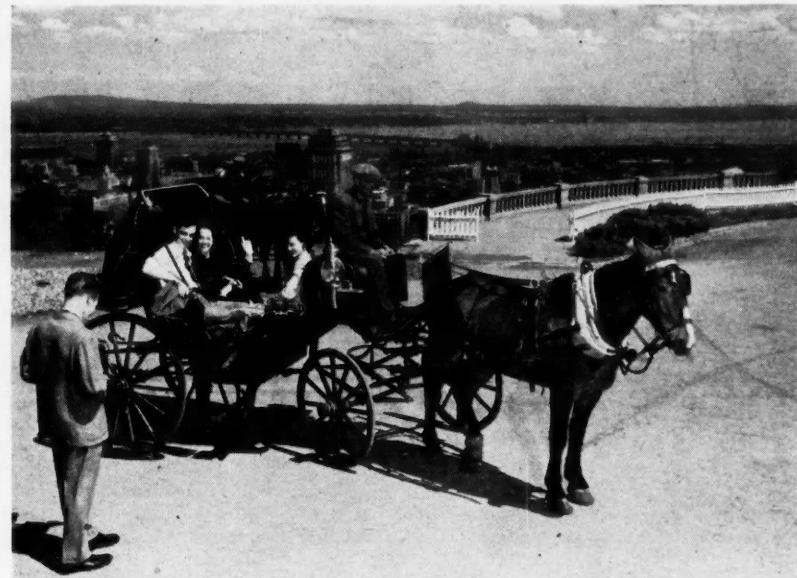
We Canadians are worried about the problem of trade with the U. S. Last year our trade with the U. S. ran a deficit of \$767 million. If such a thing had happened on the same scale in the U. S., it would have amounted to about \$10 billion. How long would the U. S. tolerate such a one-way bargain? How long will Canada be able to carry it?

American foreign policy has also caused serious disagreement between Washington and Ottawa recently. The two countries agree about Europe. But we side with Britain against the U. S. on some aspects of policy in Asia. We know we cannot finally change but must live with the U. S.'s foreign policy. We ask only the right to be consulted in forming policies affecting us, to have our views considered in advance.

Finally, the Canadian government is annoyed by some immigration incidents. American officials have held up some Canadians, we believe, on minor grounds. Washington is being asked to compile its immigration black list more carefully.

Such is the Canadian side of the story. An honest Canadian will admit there is also an American side. At present Canadians are harder than usual to get along with. Their spectacular boom has made them a little chesty, smug, and self-righteous. Typical of this feeling is Canada's current attitude toward the St. Lawrence Seaway. By the time the U. S. got around to talking of an agreement, Canada had accustomed itself to the thought and cost of an all-Canadian scheme. If there is any hitch now, there will be no regret in Ottawa.

While Canadians are always criticizing the American political system, we generally ignore the serious dis-



CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TRAVEL BUREAU
UNITED STATES visitors to Canada, like these at Mount Royal, can always be sure of a warm welcome, but Canadians have some complaints about our country

repair of our own system. Our two-party balance has been largely destroyed by the juggernaut of the Liberal party, which has been in power—except for one five-year break—since 1921.

These two nations, so outwardly alike, so different inwardly, must share the continental fact: Canada is defenseless without its neighbor and the U. S. cannot hope to lead the world or begin to fight even a defensive war without Canadian support, minerals, and geography. Tomorrow the continental fact may be understood by the peoples who created it.

"Statehood-In Pairs?" an editorial, Christian Science Monitor.

There is talk of a compromise between the Senate and House of Representatives on the issue of statehood for Hawaii and Alaska. The Senate has passed a measure to make both territories states; the House has approved statehood only for Alaska. It is expected that if the House permits the question to go to a conference committee, the Senate may study statehood for each territory separately.

This might give Hawaii a better chance, since some arguments against

Alaskan statehood do not apply to the islands. Republicans are said to oppose Alaska because it would be likely to send Democratic senators to Washington, whereas Hawaii is considered strongly Republican. On the other hand, some Senate Democrats would think it unfair to keep out Alaska and admit Hawaii.

There are other arguments. Alaska has less people than any present state, while Hawaii's population is greater than several states. Yet Alaskans can argue that more people would come north if they could keep full citizenship after moving there.

It ought not to be necessary for Congress to pair territories against each other when considering statehood. The two applications should be discussed separately, each on its own merits. In each instance a strong case for statehood has been made. Each should be weighed on the basis of its possible contribution not to a political party but to the Union.

"What You Should Know about Color TV" by Jesse C. Beesley, This Week.

As everyone knows, color television is here; and it's here to stay. But there are probably many questions on your mind about how good it is, when it will be available in your area, and how much a set will cost.

If you buy a set now you'll pay from \$1,000 to \$1,100 for it—plus from \$150 to \$250 for installation and service for the first year. Right now less than 1,000 color sets are in actual use. For a while the sets will probably cost the manufacturer far more than the retail cost to you.

Of nearly 400 TV stations in the country, about 30 have equipment to pick up and re-telecast a network color show. This equipment costs up to \$30,000 to install as of now—which isn't expensive as TV costs go. About 200 stations are expected to be re-telecasting color network programs by the end of this year.

In other words, if you live in a big-city area, you are likely to have network color within the next few months. But there won't be too much of it. As of May 1, the combined color menu of all networks amounted to less than three hours per week.

And this total will grow very little before fall.

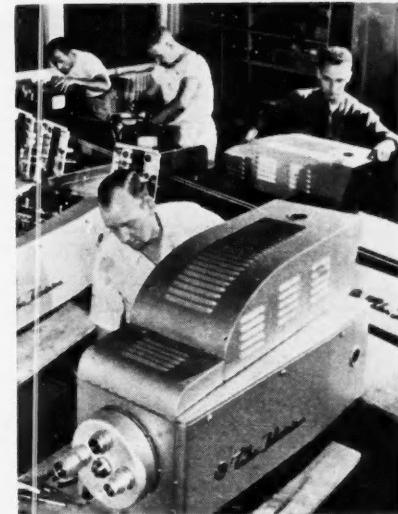
There'll be plenty of black-and-white telecasts for years to come, so your present set is no horse and buggy. Furthermore, it will receive all color telecasts in black and white, and without any attachment. Incidentally, you are not likely to find an economical converter which will permit your black-and-white set to receive color.

A color set will receive black-and-white telecasts and the reception will be good, too. So, if you should trade in your present set, you won't be out in left field for black-and-white programs.

With the expansion of color TV, prices of sets will drop steadily. The quality of the sets—along with the quality and quantity of color telecasts—will be improved. One consultant to the industry thinks the average price of color sets sold next year will be about \$700; and that this figure will be cut in half by 1959.

"Private Atoms?" an editorial, Christian Science Monitor.

Congress is moving cautiously toward revision of the McMahon Act so that private enterprise may have a bigger hand in atomic power development. One of the chief problems, of course, is security. This should not be impossible to solve, for many com-



UNITED PRESS
COLOR TELEVISION will come down in price as more cameras and sets are manufactured, experts say (see story)

panies are now working in the atomic program under government supervision.

One big difficulty is to settle fairly the relations between the government and the companies it licenses to operate in atomic work. This cannot be completely private enterprise because of the companies' dependence upon research already done by the government.

The hope is that the incentives of profit and competition would speed improvements in the peaceful uses of the atom. Patents of new processes developed by private enterprise would be one reward.

So the problem has two sides—enlisting the full drive of private enterprise while safeguarding fully the public interest. Some of the experience gained in public-private partnership in radio and television should be useful here. We trust that Congress will find a way to solve this problem.



THE ISSUE of statehood for Alaska and Hawaii is still undecided and there are differences of opinion over admitting both territories at the same time